

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**



NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT

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UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

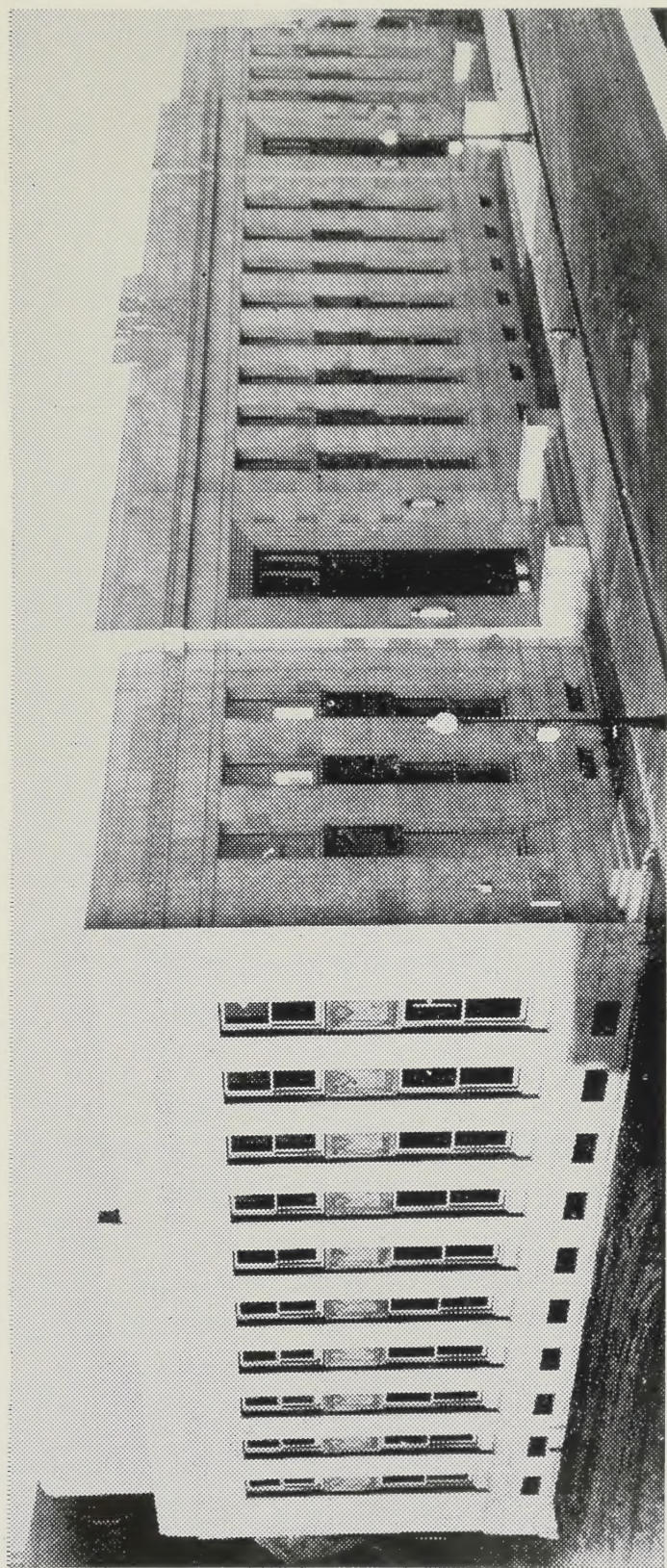
1938



KITCHENER, ONT.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

July 1939



Kitchener Federal Building. Building operations began in May, 1937, by clearing the ground of old buildings, some of them dating from about 1851. The new building was opened for use December 3rd, 1938. With its grounds it occupies the entire block from Queen Street North to Frederick Street, on the southerly side of Duke Street. Cost \$300,000.

1938

H. W. BROWN, B.A.

P. FISHER

KITCHENER—W. J. MOTZ, M.A.

GALT—MISS A. M. McRAE

HESPELER—W. KEFFER

ELMIRA—GEO. KLINCK

WATERLOO—N. G. BOLDUC

NEW HAMBURG—A. R. G. SMITH

PRESTON—M. W. KIRKWOOD

AYR—MISS E. D. WATSON

D. N. PANABAKER, W. H. BREITHAUPT,
MISS B. M. DUNHAM, B.A.

D. N. PANABAKER, W. H. BREITHAUPT,
MISS B. M. DUNHAM, B.A.

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held on Wednesday evening, November 16th, 1938, in the Y.M.C.A. building, Kitchener. Mr. H. W. Brown, B.A., presided. In his address the President gave a history of the organization and progress made by the Kitchener Horticultural Society. Other items of interest were the report of the meeting of the Ontario and Michigan Historical Societies presented by Mr. D. N. Panabaker, the paper by Mr. N. G. Bolduc on the Waterloo Horticultural Society, Mr. I. C. Bricker's paper on the Goudie Family, and Mr. A. R. G. Smith's paper on the discovery of an Indian Village site near Baden, with an exhibit of Indian objects found there.

Mr. J. M. McCrae of Toronto had placed on exhibit his models of pioneer life in Ontario. This collection attracted much attention.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1938

Receipts:

Balance on hand at Jan. 1, 1938		\$320.68
Sales	\$ 24.00	
Members' Fees	49.00	
Bank Interest	3.87	
Grants	195.00	
		271.87
		\$592.55

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 37.00	
Printing	184.04	
Postage	21.25	
Curator	28.50	
Sundries	36.00	
		306.79
Balance		\$285.76

Audited and found correct.

J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

H. W. Brown, B.A.

One of the objects of a live Historical Society is to collect in printed form authentic and fairly complete histories of the various activities, be they what they may, which occupied or still occupy the attention of groups of citizens of the district which the Historical Society seeks to serve. Our printed volumes bear witness to the fact that this Society, with the able assistance of earnest members, has made no small progress and has achieved no small success in this department of the Society's labours.

Having been interested for many years in horticulture as an amateur, and having been an officer of the Kitchener Horticultural Society since the year of its organization, I have often thought of preparing a history of the Society for permanent record, but the opportunity did not seem to be at hand until now. Not only have I made this history the subject of the President's address, but I have invited the newly-appointed vice-president of the Waterloo section of the Society to prepare a history of the much older Horticultural Society of Waterloo.

HISTORY OF THE KITCHENER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

It will be of interest to many of you to know that in Ontario horticultural societies operate under the patronage and direction of the Department of Agriculture and in accordance with the provisions of The Horticultural Societies Act of 1897, as amended in the years 1910 and 1925. This act sets forth very specifically all the details of the organization of a society, not only as to method, time, place and proper conditions, but as to necessary officers, the scope of their activities, reports to the government, and many other matters, including the fixing of the uniform annual membership fee of One Dollar for any adult citizen of the province.

The field in which any horticultural society must labour is described and limited by section nine, of the Act, which says: "The objects of a Horticultural Society shall be to encourage improvements in horticulture—

- (a) by holding meetings for discussion and for hearing lectures on subjects connected with the theory and practice of improved horticulture;

- (b) by holding exhibitions and awarding premiums for the production of vegetables, plants, flowers, fruits, trees and shrubs;
- (c) by the distribution of seeds, plants, bulbs, flowers, shrubs and trees in ways calculated to create an interest in horticulture;
- (d) by promoting the circulation of horticultural periodicals;
- (e) by encouraging the improvement of home and public grounds, by the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, and by otherwise promoting outdoor art and public beauty;
- (f) by offering prizes for essays on questions relating to horticulture;
- (g) by importing and otherwise procuring and distributing seeds, plants, shrubs and trees of new and valuable kinds."

For faithful and efficient performance of duty distributed fairly in accordance with the activities just indicated, the Government pays a maximum grant of Five Hundred Dollars, the municipality may pay an additional grant in accordance with the civic service rendered, and school boards may pay grants for special service rendered schools and school properties. It is thus possible for a horticultural society to distribute among its members, seeds, plants, shrubs, and so forth at less than cost. The society is, as it were, a horticultural Santa Claus to all big boys and girls who can prove that they have been good by displaying a membership card. Horticultural Societies are not in competition with florists, nursery men or seed merchants. They are their advance agents, creating or accelerating a taste for their wares.

The Kitchener Horticultural Society is a comparatively young society, inasmuch as it only attained its majority on January 10th, 1932. The societies in Elmira, Galt, Guelph and Waterloo are much older, the society in Waterloo having served this district in the early days. On Dec. 12th, 1910, the first meeting of interested citizens was held in the council chamber, and one week later a meeting was held in the library hall. Addresses were given by the late S. J. Williams, the late H. L. Janzen and the late J. P. Jaffray of Galt. The result of the dis-

cussion was that Mr. Williams was instructed to take up with the Minister of Agriculture the matter of the preliminary steps looking towards organization. Complete organization was effected on the evening of Jan. 10th, 1911, in the Library Hall when Mr. S. J. Williams was elected President, Mr. H. L. Janzen, first Vice-President, Mr. Robert Smyth, second Vice-President and Mr. George DeKleinhans, secretary-treasurer. Mr. J. B. Weaver and Mr. H. W. Brown were appointed Auditors. In addition to these was elected a Board of Directors: Mrs. Hilborn, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Witzel, Mrs. W. H. Breithaupt, Mr. Orłowski, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Allcroft and Mr. Bezeau. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for the society to be presented at its next regular meeting.

During the twenty-seven years of the Society's existence the following have served as Presidents: S. J. Williams, H. L. Janzen, H. W. Brown, H. R. Wood, William Downing, J. A. Hallman, H. Armstrong, J. Albert Smith and C. H. Janzen. Those who have acted as Secretary-Treasurer are George DeKleinhans, William Downing, H. R. Wood, Isaac Hilborn and J. A. Good. Until about twelve years ago the directorate consisted of thirteen members, four of whom were ladies. The directors are now all men, and they have enlisted each year the splendid services of eighteen associate directors. Very acceptable help has been received in various capacities from the many honorary officers who have been appointed each year. I know of no public body in Kitchener which has a more representative membership than the present directorate of the Kitchener Horticultural Society, and it would be difficult to find a board whose attendance record would score higher than that of the horticultural directorate.

The history of our society is one of steady and sure progress. Nothing has ever been attempted which was beyond its grasp or ken, and thus much that has been attempted has produced satisfactory, noteworthy and even brilliant results. The Society shares with other local organizations the success that comes because of persistent and painstaking effort which is not ashamed of an humble beginning and which perseveres consistently to some goal still higher and better. And it is not only what the society accomplishes as a society that counts. Its example and the examples set by its members have had and are having very far-reaching effects. Can you recall any citizens of twenty-five years ago who maintained on their premises a rock garden, a lily pool, or a pergola, or how many of you could have given

twenty-five years ago the correct names of half a dozen flowering plants or shrubs in your border? True, there is still room for greater achievement along these lines, but much real progress in horticultural education has been made and much appreciation of the aesthetic has been kindled.

What are some of the evidences of the growth and progress of the Kitchener Society in one department and another? Our membership has risen from the hundred mark to the thousand mark; our budget has grown from a Three Hundred Dollar total to a Seven Thousand Dollar total; our last exhibition prize list expanded from Two Hundred Dollars to almost Two Thousand Dollars; our school children's membership has advanced from a few hundred to a thousand; and our distribution of premiums has increased five hundred per cent. If you will pardon a personal reference I would like to refer to the fact that I captured all the first prizes for gladioli at our first exhibition held in 1911 with twenty-one spikes. Try to contemplate the stir, or the lack of it, which twenty-one gladiolus spikes would have made at an exhibition of today. I recall, too, the satisfaction which came to the directors when our report to the government first showed receipts exceeding the imposing sum of One Thousand Dollars.

About five years ago steps were taken looking towards very material expansion along several lines of endeavor, notably landscape work, the improvement of public properties, the publication of a creditable annual year book, the securing of outstanding speakers to address public gatherings, and the raising of the annual exhibition to a higher plane, to provincial and even national recognition. A definite programme was mapped out for a few years and strong committees were appointed, and have been reappointed each year to carry these objectives forward. Every director and many members have assisted in this general forward movement. Other organizations in the city have given us material and moral assistance with a free and confident hand. Merchants on King Street and elsewhere, and many private citizens have lent a helping hand and an encouraging word with the general result that the Kitchener Horticultural Society is widely and very favourably known throughout Canada and across the border, as the society which does things, and as the society whose acquaintance it is good to cultivate. Our year book has been among the best on the continent on the subject of horticulture, both in appearance and content, issued for free distribution; the public grounds at the

southeast entrance to the city have been transformed (one might say translated) from unsightliness to fairyland; school grounds and the civic square have been designed and planted with skill and good taste; speakers and authorities on horticultural subjects of international reputation have been brought to the city and have addressed the citizens, and our exhibition during the eight years just passed, has fairly and honestly earned the title of "Enchanted Fairyland" and a distributor of awards of merit, which really mean something in the realm of horticulture, either as it pertains to business or to distinction.

To what extent have we taken part in horticulture outside our own locality? While we have always been represented at the annual meeting of the Ontario Society, it is only within the last few years that we have taken an active and aggressive part in the proceedings of that meeting. Our delegates have been generous in their own contributions to the convention programme, and have not hesitated to criticize where criticism seemed necessary. Our own ex-mayor, J. Albert Smith, M.L.A., advanced through the usual stages to the honour of the presidency of the Ontario Society for the year 1931, in which position he gave the provincial society fearless and efficient service. Not only was Mr. Smith well qualified to act in such a position because of his marked success in landscape work in his own garden, but because of the fact that he has given considerable of his time, talent, and substance in visiting other exhibitions and similar activities of note in search of ideas which would be of value to us in carrying to a successful conclusion our own objectives. The society's float in the floral parade at Toronto Exhibition in the year 1929 constituted another achievement of note in the horticultural world, when first prize was secured in a very respectable competition. In the creation of this magnificent float and display Messrs. C. H. Janzen, W. C. Mead, J. L. Colombo and others were associated with Mr. Smith. As a direct result of this success and the success of our 1930 exhibition, the Canadian National Exhibition management the following year forwarded to our society a request for an exhibit of a formal garden in the horticultural building at the Exhibition in August. This invitation to exhibit was accepted and the patrons of the C.N.E. enjoyed a display which was a credit to Kitchener and a source of pride to those of our citizens who were privileged to see it.

The mayor and the aldermen of the City of Kitchener have recognized the worth as well as the objects of the society, by

furnishing the funds to accompany an annual request to beautify the city hall square. School boards, commissions and the hospital boards have done likewise. The Dominion government has risen to the occasion also, inasmuch as it has requested the local horticultural society to landscape and plant the grounds surrounding the new post office. The illumination of the city hall and the seasonal decoration of King Street, have been effected by our society as a result of splendid support of citizens, service clubs and public utilities. In a word the Kitchener Horticultural Society has not only found itself, but others have found it as well.

As one reviews the story of our society, especially one who has been closely identified with its work, the outstanding feature of it all seems to be the unselfish participation of the great majority of our citizens and our public and semi-public organizations in the education campaign for a better appreciation of things horticultural in both a subjective and an objective way. The directors have enjoyed, for instance, for the twenty-seven years of the society's existence, splendid accommodation for holding their regular and special meetings with no expense to the society. For a number of years we were guests through the courtesy of the late S. J. Williams, at the W. G. & R. library, then at the board room of the Public Utilities Commission, later at the Y.M.C.A. parlors, then in the City Hall and finally in the splendid offices of the Janzen Realty Company. Fortunately for us Mr. C. H. Janzen has been better situated than most men for rendering valuable assistance to a horticultural society, but what is more to the point and more to his credit, he has availed himself on many occasions and in many ways of the opportunities for rendering such assistance. Our society has recognized in a small way perhaps, but in none the less sincere way, Mr. Janzen's interest and assistance by naming the piece of landscape work at the number eight highway entrance to the city "The Janzen Horticultural Gardens."

And so one might go on enumerating instances of co-operation and assistance. Our relations with the military band through the good offices of Mr. Geo. H. Ziegler, have been most happy, and we are indebted beyond expression to horticulturists of other towns and cities for independent judgment and assistance when required. Ex-Mayor Bezeau, who was one of the original directors of the society, and a horticulturist himself, has been and is yet very appreciative of the influence of the society for good and for aesthetic education which leads to a

proper estimate of what is good. But neither time nor space will permit further acknowledgments. Suffice it to say that much assistance and co-operation are still needed and expected, and much will be forthcoming we know. The history of our society is by no means completed. The pioneers, however, have done their work well and to them all honour. The story will be a very much continued one as may be well implied from our slogan, "Community Beauty, a Civic Duty," a slogan originated by Mr. E. F. Donohoe, coupled with the opportunities which still remain to create horticultural things of beauty as a matter of either duty or pleasure.



THE WATERLOO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

N. G. Bolduc

On February 4th, 1895, a meeting called at the instance of James Lockie, President of the Company, was held in the office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, later the British American Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of forming a Horticultural Society. Mr. Lockie was appointed Chairman and Mr. C. M. Taylor, Secretary.

A motion was made that this meeting deems it advisable to form a Horticultural Society in the Town of Waterloo to be known as the Town of Waterloo Horticultural Society and that the necessary steps be taken towards the organization of such a Society.

A Committee was then appointed to canvass for subscriptions and to arrange for the proper organization of the Society. The Committee succeeded in signing up 58 men and women who became subscribing members upon payment of the annual fee of \$1.00 per member. Following is a list of the original members of the Society, some of whom are still living, viz., James Lockie, Sr., Margaret Bruce, L. W. Shuh, S. B. Bricker, Geo. Diebel, Mrs. P. Hohmeier, J. H. Winkler, J. H. Roos, B. E. Bechtel, Mrs. Mary Grassett, David Bean, R. J. M. Webb, Fred Colquhoun, J. W. Muir, Henry Mueller, Geo. Randall, Katie Clemens, Simon Snyder, Menno Devitt, Ph. Pequegnat, Geo. Davidson, Geo. Bolduc, Mrs. Geo. Wegenast, Chas. Moogk, Sr., W. A. Raymo, Christ. Kumpf, I. E. Bowman, Wm. Snider, Mrs. J. W.

Fear, Jacob Hespeler, Conrad Huehnergard, Ernst Haedke, Thos. Hilliard, Chas. A. Winter, Conrad Becker, Jacob S. Roos, C. M. Taylor, C. A. Haehnel, P. H. Roos, Wm. Hendry, Chas. Ruby, W. H. Riddell, Peter Gleiser, M. S. Hallman, Chas. J. Alteman, John Shuh, C. Schneider, Chas. Stark, D. Buckberrough, Bertha Sterling.

Declaration of the Association

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed agree to form ourselves into a Society under the provisions of the Agriculture and Arts Act of 1886 to be known as the Town of Waterloo Horticultural Society and we hereby severally agree to pay to the Treasurer the sums opposite our respective names, and we further agree to conform to the By-laws and Rules of the said Society.

Each member upon joining automatically became a member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. The Officers and Directors for the year 1895 were: President, James Lockie, Sr.; Vice-President, Chas. Moogk, Sr.; Directors, Mrs. Grassett, Mrs. Geo. Wegenast, Mrs. P. Hohmeier, C. M. Taylor, J. H. Winkler, J. H. Roos, Geo. Bolduc, Wm. Hendry, W. A. Raymo; Auditors, John Killer and Byron E. Bechtel; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Raymo.

The Directors decided at their first meeting that it would be advisable to conduct a question drawer in order that any member could ask questions relating to horticulture, and such question was to be addressed to the Secretary and by him laid before the Board for answer if able to do so, and if not, to send and procure the necessary information from competent authorities.

Some of the early activities which the Society undertook in 1895 were the appointment of Committees to do the following:

1. Starting plants for use in a flower bed at the Waterloo Park.
2. The arranging of a competition for children under 15 for the five best annuals. Prizes to be given in order of merit.
3. To arrange for the Society's first Flower Show. Same to be held at the Town Hall on August 27, 1895. Admittance was free. There was no judging of flowers, nor were prizes given. The first flower show was to all reports a successful event.

During the second year of the Society's existence the membership showed 125 members, an increase of about 75.

The following were distributed as premiums at that time: 61 Cherry Trees, 61 Plum, 61 Pear, 23 Spireas, 23 Roses, 23 Clematis, 96 Cannas, 32 Dahlias, 321 Gladioli, 312 House Plants and 1,500 Hyacinth Bulbs.

Open meetings for discussions and talks on plants, fruits and flowers were kept up and were found profitable. Well-known horticulturists from other centres delivered lectures from time to time. On August 20 and 21, 1896, a free exhibition of flowers and vegetables was held which was a decided success. The afternoon of the second day was known as Children's Day, the Directors feeling that to interest the young boys and girls in flowers, etc., would be the best guarantee of future interest and improved taste in this direction. The Directors of the Society felt that to conduct an exhibition free in every respect, with no prizes—no admission fee—but open to all was the best plan, and fully carried out the intention of the Government in assisting the Societies. The Government grant in 1896 was \$94.00.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, to which the Society at that time paid \$125.00 in dues, held their Annual Meeting at Waterloo in 1897. The leading fruit growers of Ontario were present at this three-day session. Subject discussed: How to make fruit growing profitable. The members of the Society were urged to insure a large attendance especially to try to get the farmers to attend as the information in regard to fruit growing was certain to be of great value to them.

In 1898 the Society suffered an irreparable loss in the death of its first President, Mr. James Lockie, who had guided the Society during the first four years of its existence. The following resolution was placed on the minutes:

“Resolved—That the Directors and Members of the Waterloo Horticultural Society greatly regret the loss they have sustained in the death of their much esteemed President, the late Mr. James Lockie. In Mr. Lockie, the Society lost not only one of its most active and valued members, but the man to whose untiring energy, and never flagging zeal the Society owed its origin. His kind and amiable disposition endeared him not only to those with whom he was more intimately associated, but to every member of the Society; and his wide knowledge of floriculture, and his willingness to give assistance wherever it was needed, made his services invaluable to a Society of this kind. The officers and members of the Society therefore take this

opportunity to express to the bereaved family their profoundest sympathy in the great loss they have sustained, feeling sure that the position he so ably occupied among them as President can never be bestowed upon one more worthy of the honor than he was."

In 1898 we read of a resolution being passed authorizing the Directors to purchase \$15.00 worth of flower bulbs in the fall and to distribute them in proportion between the Central School and the Separate School. "The object of this distribution is to cultivate a taste for flowers in the children of our town."

No flower show was held in 1898 due to the failure in growing good flowers, the cause not being known. The members of the Society were, however, urged to continue to use all efforts in growing fine flowers.

During the years following the Society continued to show a slow but steady growth. In 1905 it was again decided to hold a flower show. No show had been held for a number of years due to the heavy cost entailed. This show was to be held at the Park Pavilion on August 30th and 31st, and was to be run in connection with the Waterloo Musical Society. While at previous shows no prizes had been given, it was now decided by the Society to give four plant prizes. The records show this Flower Show to have been very successful.

In 1910 the Society sent delegates to the Horticultural Association Convention at Toronto. They reported on their return of the great strides made in horticulture throughout Ontario and of the many ideas which they themselves obtained and which could be put to use for the betterment of the local Society.

In 1914 we find that special attention was given to school gardens and plans for school plots were laid out by Mr. Benjamin Playford, Principal of the Central School. The Society decided to give three prizes to six rooms. The Society supplied all the seeds for the plots, 1,600 packets in all.

The war years, 1914-1918, were very depressing for the Society insofar as active membership was concerned. However the Society's directors remained active and faithful, holding their Annual Flower Shows and judging school gardens and giving prizes for the best kept residential properties. In 1917

the Society was fortunate in having Jack Miner to give a lecture on birds. This lecture proved very interesting to all who heard it, it being especially enjoyed by the school children. In the spring of 1918 serious consideration was given to the utilization of all vacant lots in town. All owners of vacant lots were asked to give the Society permission to use them for gardens. The Town Council was asked to give prizes for the best kept plot. Towards this activity the Council gave a special grant of \$20.00.

For some time now there had been discussion regarding the choice of some flower to be known as the Town Flower. The choice finally rested with the GLADIOLUS which was adopted as the Town Flower in 1922. The Flower Show in this year was one of the best, every available inch of space in the market building being taken up. The membership of the Society now stood over 600.

In 1923 the Society started in earnest on a town beautification plan. Vacant lots were utilized wherever possible and deserving people planted vegetables and flowers on them. Citizens were also asked to plant as many gladioli as possible. The Society was making real progress now with open meetings conducted monthly. And it was decided to hold a spring and a fall flower show in addition to the summer show. This year the Society was awarded the American Gladiolus Society Silver Medal as first prize for the best display at the Guelph Gladiolus Show. The display consisted of over 200 gladioli given by various members and arranged by Mr. Chris. Scheifele to whom a great deal of credit was due. During the next few years the Society made great strides and numerous trophies were won. We also read of a School Children's Fair being held at this period, 1924.

At present the Society has as its main activity the development of the square on the easterly side of King St., just beyond William St. This is a section of ground approximately 90 feet by 200 feet, which is being developed over a period of three to four years, and when completed will contain a rockery with bordering flower beds and a pool and shrubbery. It is estimated that the work will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000. It will greatly improve the appearance of this part of the town, and the Society is to be commended for undertaking this work. Civic beautification, the activity to which the Society has dedicated itself is bound in time to make for a cleaner and more beautiful town.

NOTES ON INDIAN VILLAGE SITE, WILMOT TOWNSHIP

A. R. G. Smith

I am pleased to have an opportunity to present some facts and show some of the specimens which our humble efforts were able to produce for the New Hamburg and all the other schools in the Township of Wilmot.

My grandfather, James Gordon Smith of Rustico, Prince Edward Island, and Dr. Douglas, Quarantine Officer of the Eastern Provinces, then Lower Canada, finding navigation closed at the port of Shediac, formed a party to get to Upper Canada. They engaged an Indian guide to take them over the Restigouche Mountains in 1835. They travelled in winter and in all my grandfather walked 1,010 miles on snowshoes on that trip to view the land of Upper Canada. He wanted to be a freeholder as in Prince Edward Island the land was only rented. I believe it was termed leasehold tenure.

The Indians had moved away from Wilmot Township when I was a youngster, but the tales that were told at the fireplace were many and interesting. The Indians would sell two sets of deer horns for a shilling and a meal for two. We had two sets in our dining room purchased in that way. The Indian was often hungry when the white man came as a pioneer and drove away the game. I heard of a pioneer who boiled the head of a deer to make food for a hungry Indian. The Indian consumed the pot pie and a large portion of bread, with relish.

You are perhaps familiar with Paul Peel's "The Dawn of Civilization," showing the Western Plain Indian with his pony and tepee meeting the Scotch settler with his Tam-O'-Shanter and driving a sturdy team of Clydesdales breaking the prairie. In Ontario the woodlands had to go down as someone poetically described it "before the swinging axe of the sturdy pioneer." This was called the dawn of civilization. Less than one hundred and twenty-five years ago we had 61,000 acres of land on which not a stick as large as your finger had been cut by the white man. Since that time we have cut, burned and marketed 580 acres of woodland per year without making any effort to replace it.

Trips along Wilmot Creek reveal many places where the Indians camped. Arrows and broken axes have been picked up. The fields of Wilmot have some evidences of good hunting by the splendid arrow heads that have been found.

Needless to say, the Indian made homes near running water. Wilmot had an abundance of springs. Some of the camp grounds show where little springs are now dried up, but in full forest they were just what was wanted for an Indian tepee.

During the past year, following some surface finds, the New Hamburg School Board, through their principal, was allowed to gather specimens. Some investigations were made and it was decided to go below the soil, following certain findings. No one liked to say that anything would be secured but it was tried anyway. The results have been most gratifying. As the work of sifting one-tenth of an acre has been completed, we are pleased to tell you something about what we have found. The camping ground is southeast of the highest Baden hill. The point of the hill is about 1,300 feet above sea level. Where Indians camped is about 1,225 feet above sea level and beside a little spring rivulette which in the Indians' time contained many trout. There are some there now. Ideal conditions prevailed, plenty of spring water and game. When the cruel west winds blew the little encampment had the protection of the wooded hill. The little stream never freezes, and empties into Meisel's pond. I presume the Indians that lived there illustrated Emerson's individual, who made himself comfortable by making his wants very few. It is almost impossible to have mature people realize how simply the Indian lived. It is very much harder to convince the younger people that those simple living people had very little with which to work.

John Schwartzentruber of New Hamburg, now in his eighty-third year, told me that when his grandfather "took up land" in the early thirties he used to walk from Ebytown (Kitchener) for seven miles to the John Schiedel farm on Snyder's Road South and, until his cabin was built, walked back every night. The first day he began to chop down the trees for his clearing, fifteen Indian men, women and children came to see him use a steel axe. They were very quiet. In looking over the scene this autumn we concluded that they had to come about three-quarters of a mile through the woodland to see what was going on. The sound of the axe could easily be heard through the echoing woodland and very easily heard by the trained ear of the Indian.

The finding of the material has been a surprise to those of us who undertook the work. I desire to pay my respects to Raymond English, Superintendent of the Public Utilities of New Hamburg, for his untiring assistance. Those of you who sift

ashes will know that to sift one-tenth of an acre of ashes, sometimes two and a half feet thick, is no small job. The top surface has to be removed and put back again, after the sifting has been done. New clothes are not recommended for the work. We have samples of the ashes to show how they were compressed. There was only one place where the ash pile was hermetically sealed. I presume it was because the material was thrown into a small gully. The pioneer added to the ash pile by burning logs, levelling the ground with a drag log and covering the material which was undisturbed until last autumn (1938). Bone tools came from the ashes in the same condition as they went into it. Where the bones met with sand they disappear through time. So does pottery in a very few years. Sand contains acid. Ashes containing potash preserve.

I am pleased to say that the New Hamburg School Board has decided that, as they have been so fortunate, arrangements will be made to have specimens given to every school in Wilmot Township. The Ontario Hydro Power Commission is co-operating, by presenting therewith a signed picture of Sir Adam Beck, who was born within moose call of the camping site.

Two expeditions of senior pupils visited the camping ground this autumn and were given addresses telling them how the Indians did some things; how they used yellow birch bark for fire, as it will burn in a rain storm, and how they made canoes from birch bark and pottery from clay. Bark from a yellow birch, which grew from a pine stump and that fell one hundred years ago, and the "punk" of the pine stump made interesting souvenirs.

We are anxious to have the school children of Wilmot pay their respects to the memory of the Indian. No doubt those living in Wilmot were tobacco growers as the display of pipes would indicate. This year tobacco was grown quite successfully on the Baden elevation. We are pleased to say that the latest census reports record that the North American Indian is not a vanishing race. We were pleased to show reproductions of the paintings of the Indian to the classes that visited the camp grounds which they approached in Indian file in order to get the spirit of the dim and distant past. You will agree that the monument to the memory and honor of Champlain at Orillia is perhaps the finest of its kind. It is very pleasing to note the respect it pays to the Indian.

Mr. English and I have brought you some samples of the

material. We are both amateur archaeologists and our descriptions may not be very technical.

The two-and-a-half-pound cleaver was used to break limbs of trees gathered by the Indian women early in the springtime. It was also used to break bones. This was not found in the ashes, but in a stone pile gathered by the pioneers and put in the little swamp. We have 30 arrow heads and several samples of flint knives. They used the beaver teeth for cutting as a beaver's tooth will cut anything but glass. The 30 awls range in size from the awls used to perforate the birch bark for making canoes to the small size for working with the porcupine quills. We have a little mill used to grind corn. You may see the 30 pieces of eight-rowed corn cobs. We have 50 beans. We have 600 fragments of decorated pottery, and about 3,000 plain broken pieces. You will be interested in the "hoe" made from the shoulder blade of a deer, and two combs scratched out with flint from a flat bone. The pointed stones are rubbing stones and there are several pestles for grinding corn. The pipes are interesting. Most of them are home-made. One is perfect, less than an inch high and less than an inch long. There are some broken glazed pipes which would lead us to believe that the French traders had brought glazed pipes to Canada. The Huron Indians secured their flint at Kettle Point. The beads, about 40 in number, are cut from bone. One is marked but not cut through. We have bones of the wild turkey, passenger pigeon, Canada goose, bears, wolves, beaver and porcupine. The little spiral shells with holes bored in the lips were used as ornaments. The little pin and game bones were evidently used in a simple gambling game. We found no metal of any kind. There are two stubs of deer bones, showing how the Indian patiently cut away at the bone to break it off to make a smaller awl.



HISTORY OF THE GOWDY-GOLDIE-GOUDIE FAMILY

During the course of human events there appeared upon the stage of action the progenitors of a family under a distinctive title that has, by the evolution of time, assumed various forms, but in the remote beginning of their history was found in the simple name of Gade and from this initial appella-

tion it has developed into several varieties such as Gadie, Gauden, Gawdie, Goudie and finally Gowdy and Goldie. The mutations of the name resulted from the removal from one nation to another with the consequent change from one language to another, also to distinguish one branch of the family from another. The transition from Goudie to Goldie occurred naturally. Gold in the Lowland Scotch dialect is invariably called Goud or Gowd. An example of the Scotch pronunciation is found in the lines of Burns, when he says:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

The name in its earlier forms was derived from the Norse word Gade meaning yard. Goudie is defined as a fist or clip.

This ancient and distinguished family was derived from a Scandinavian ancestry who, at one time, inhabited the jagged coast of Norway and were called Norsemen or Vikings. To this day the name Gade is still found in Norway as well as in Denmark. Impelled by the increase of population and scarcity of food in a land of limited resources and by a restless spirit of activity and inherent love of adventure, together with the hope of securing rich booty, they as early as the eighth century invaded the British Isles and shores of Normandy where many of them took up their permanent abode. Thus the family name is found in the Orkney and Shetland Isles from very early times until the present. These branches of the family never became very numerous owing to the fact that, being fishermen, all down through the centuries, many of the young men lost their lives at sea. Descendants from these families are found in Scotland, England, the United States and Western Canada.

History informs us that these Vikings, under the leadership of Rollo the Ganger, who afterwards became the Duke of Normandy, invaded and took possession of Normandy in the year 876 A.D. Here they resided until the time of William the Conqueror when many of them followed him into England. Amongst those who were in the Conqueror's train and who afterwards acquired estates in England, were persons named Gade, Gauden and Gawdy, to whom the British branches of the family are indebted for their existence.

From the earliest Norman history it was ascertained that the English branches of the Gawdy family were in possession of extensive estates and were prominently identified with the

political, military and ecclesiastical affairs of the country and were subsequently distinguished for their ability in literature and art. History shows that the prestige of the Gawdy family was unimpaired after the settlement in England. They were connected by marriage with many of the lordly houses there for generations and occupied an elevated position in the social fabric of the country. Several members of this widespread family attained to high distinction in the law as High Sheriffs, Sergeants-at-Law, Commissioners and Judges of the King's Bench. For succeeding generations representatives of the Gawdy family were honoured with Knighthood. Two branches of the family were created Baronets.

History reveals that at a very early date in the history of Normandy, the Gawdy family were closely related to that of De Bruise, since spelled Bruce, illustrious both in England and Scotland. These families were intermarried before leaving France, were represented in William's army at the Battle of Hastings and were rewarded with grants of land in England. These mutual relations continued for many years and in different lands indicate the intermingling of blood through numerous generations, and this tie of relationship was evidently the cause of the existence of the Gawdie family in Scotland. The Bruces and their kinsmen, the Gawdys, removed from England to Scotland contemporaneously and were finally settled as neighbors at Carrick, Ayrshire, the former as Earls of Carrick and the latter at Craigie Mill in the Parish of Galston. Robert Bruce, famous and heroic king of Scotland was born at his mother's residence at Turnberry Castle on the coast of Ayr in 1274. It is not known at what date the Bruces and Gawdys removed to Scotland but it is believed to have been about the middle of the thirteenth century.

Of the families that remained in England, the first recorded is that of Sir Bruce Gawdy, who was born as early as 1330. He was a French or Norman Knight, taken prisoner at the battle of Gascony in the reign of Edward III, became naturalized and settled in Suffolk. He was descended paternally from some member of the Scandinavian family of Gade and maternally from the ancient and distinguished family of Bruce. He married the daughter of William Hammond of Cambridge and was the progenitor of the baronial branches of the Gawdy family known as Clarton and Harleston.

Among the distinguished members of the English branch of the Gawdy family are:

Sir Gawdy, Knight, who lived in the time of King Henry and lies buried in the County of Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knight, Judge of the King's Bench. He resided at Claxton Manor, which was deeded to him and his son Sir Henry in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a large property owner, being lord over the manors of Hegelton, Ashby, Charleton, Saxlingham, Gawdy Hall and a number of others.

Sir Henry Gawdy was the son and heir of Sir Thomas. He was created a Knight of the Bath on the coronation of James I, and he was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sir Frances Gawdy, Knight, was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas in the reign of King James.

Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Sir Robert Gawdy, Sir Charles Gawdy, Sir Dennis Gawdy are a few also worthy of mention.

By the year 1723 the baronial family of Gawdy had become extinct in England due to the lack of male heirs. Thus concludes the chapter on this branch of the ancient and distinguished family. They played a conspicuous part in the affairs of their country during their day and generation. Their names are deeply engraved on the pages of the history of England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Gawdy coat-of-arms assumed various forms in the different branches of the family but invariably included the tortoise.

The above information has been secured from the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, London, England. The manuscripts of this family, consisting of 1,200 letters, known as the "Gawdy Papers" were published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1885. These letters not only show the position of the family and the extent of its social ramifications during the period of 1509 to 1675, but reveal much of the social and political history of England during that time. So important are these letters that Queen Victoria commanded the Commission to present copies to all the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons in 1885.

The Gawdys in Scotland

The ancestors of the families so long settled in Ayrshire, Scotland, removed from England, in company with the Bruces and the Hays, as early as about the middle of the thirteenth

century. From a close study of all available records, including the "Gawdy Papers," competent genealogists have authoritatively stated that the branch of the family that settled in Ayrshire were direct descendants of the Norsemen who invaded Normandy in 876 A.D., and who later removed to England in the train of William the Conqueror.

The first historical and documentary information concerning the family of Gawdy or Goudie in Scotland places them in the parish of Galston in Ayrshire, as millers, on a small stream called Cessnock and celebrated by Burns in his song "On Cessnock's banks there lives a lass." Here the Gawdies took a lease of the Craigie Mill and established themselves nigh unto five centuries ago. They continued in uninterrupted possession for more than four hundred years, the title descending from generation to generation. A locality that was the established home of one family for such a long period of time and from which sons and daughters went forth to engage in various pursuits of life and to propagate their race and to leave the imprint of their influence upon the people with whom they associated, is worthy of more than passing notice.

A cursory survey covering the period of these four centuries reveals that those were times of stirring events and revolutionary struggles, times of political strife and religious persecution. The Goudie homesites were within the very vortex of these exciting experiences and the traditions of their descendants have preserved an account of the sufferings through which these families passed during the days that tried men's souls.

Tradition tells us that Robert Bruce had no more faithful or ardent supporters in his struggle for national freedom than various members of the Ayrshire Goudies. When bloody religious persecutions were turned loose upon the Protestants in the seventeenth century, some of the families of Goudies shared the common fate of their covenanting neighbors and were compelled to flee from their homes and dwell among the mountains and glens and in caves, like wild animals. Some were imprisoned, others sentenced to banishment, while still others shed their life's blood that Presbyterianism in Scotland might not perish. The Goudie family were among the most strenuous followers of Richard Cameron, the great Covenantor and some of them signed the Service Book against the Prelates in 1636, appended their names to the "Immortal Covenant" in 1638 and, undaunted by their enemies, defended the blue banner at Aird-

moss and Bothwell Bridge. Many of the church cemeteries in Ayrshire bear witness to the fact that considerable members of the name of Goudie shed their life's blood in common with other Covenantors.

Among the distinguished Goudies who lived and died in Ayrshire was one John Goudie, who was born at Craigmill in 1717. He was a very learned man who later in life was known as the "Philosopher." He was an intimate friend of Robert Burns and the literary world is indebted to him for the publication of the first and now almost priceless edition of the Poems of Burns, Kilmarnock, 1786. The circumstances are thus related: One day, Goudie, having occasion to be in the neighborhood of Mossgiel (Burns' farm), called in passing and in the course of his visit learned that Burns had given up all hope of having some of his poems published and that he was on the eve of setting out for the West Indies. On learning this Goudie persuaded him to meet a few friends, who, after hearing him recite several of his poems, agreed to go surety to Wilson for the printing of his work. Thus was launched the famous Kilmarnock first edition from which sprang the author's immortal fame. It is known that the poet was a frequent visitor to the home of John Goudie where many of his proof sheets were revised. Goudie became famous for a number of essays which he wrote, the principal ones being "Essays on Various Important Subjects, Moral and Divine," 1799; "The Gospel Recovered from its Captive State and Restored to its Original Purity," 6 volumes, London, 1784. In his later years he became much interested in astronomy and was able to contribute some original knowledge to that science. He died aged 92.

The Vital Records of Ayrshire disclose the fact that the Goudie families were in life and in death closely associated with that of Robert Burns. They were familiar with all the haunts and scenes made historic and immortal by the bard and had trod the banks of Ayr and through Avon's vales. They had attended divine service in the old kirks mentioned in the writings of Burns and listened to the preaching and been married by the ministers there. No more ardent admirer of Bobbie Burns ever lived than John Goudie who was known as the "Miller." This John Goudie was born in the parish of Riccarton in 1758. Later he ran the Dutch Mill near Burns' monument and from thence moved to Burns' cottage where he continued to reside until the time of his death. As a lad he had known the bard and for forty

years played host to the countless thousands of visitors to that famous shrine of the immortal poet, Mossgiel, his old home.

Another illustrious son of the Goudie family was Rev. John Gawdy, D.D., who was born in Ayrshire in 1683. He originally spelled his name Goudie but after an exhaustive study of the English branch of the family changed the name to Gawdy. He became one of the distinguished divines of his day, being elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1733. He was elevated to the Principalship of Edinburgh University in 1754, and was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to His Majesty, King George II, 1735. His eldest son, John, was ordained a minister in 1730 and his grandson, also John, in 1760. In 1761, father, son and grandson, all John Gawdys, representing three generations, all preached at Earlston on one Lord's Day, but before the year had passed away both the elder and the younger had been carried to their graves, an event probably unique in church history.

During the eventful centuries that the Goudie family resided in Ayrshire, the ancient parent stock produced numerous branches that were planted in other parts of Scotland, Ireland, Canada and other lands beyond the seas. From this fountain head as well as its branches, men of distinction and great usefulness have risen, whose honored names stand engraved on the tablets of history.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century several Gowdies left the vales of Ayrshire or the shores of Ulster, Ireland, to where they had removed some time previously, and took up their abode in the New England States. The names of the descendants of these families are frequently found in the records of the French wars and the American Revolutionary War. Several of this branch served in the American legislatures, one of these being the Honourable Mahlon M. Gowdy, Rhode Island. Mr. Gowdy engaged a professional genealogist who spent much time in the British Isles and in Europe and to whom we are indebted for much of the early history herein given. Descendants of the branch of the family are also found in the Maritime Provinces to where they removed from the New England States during the Revolutionary War. The descendants of these United Empire Loyalists were ship-builders and captains of their own vessels. They were also prominently identified with the insurance and banking business.

The Kirkoswald Branch of the Goudie Family now Called Goldie

The reliability of the statement that the Goldie family of the cities of Galt and Guelph are the direct descendants of the ancient Goudie or Gade family has been proven beyond doubt. John Goldie, the progenitor of the distinguished Goldie family, was the first to use the English spelling of the name. All his forebears who are buried in Scotland and all his brothers and sisters use the Scottish spelling, viz., Goudie. The direct relationship has also been established through the Vital Records in Scotland.

One of the most distinguished branches of the Goudie family that came out from the ancient fountain head at Craigie Mill on the Cessnock in Ayrshire, Scotland, was the branch that was established by (I) Gilbert Goudie, who was a farmer in Tradunnock, Ayrshire. He was born in 1710 and died in 1769. He was married, his wife's name being Agnes. They had a family but only one son, William, is known. (II) William (1753-1813) married Janet McClure. They lie buried alongside of his parents in the Goudie burial plot in the old church yard of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. They had a family of seven, named as follows: John, who became the progenitor of the Goldie family in Ontario, (see below); William Goudie, who lived in Girvan, Scotland; Gilbert, who emigrated to the United States at an early date; James, who lived and died in Ayrshire, leaving several children; Geils, who married John Farquair and some of whose descendants are found in the Canadian West; Janet (Mrs. Richard Glover) and David, who married Jessie McCall, moved to Montreal in 1844 where he was drowned in 1846, leaving two children, Jeannie (Mrs. Albert Eusley) and William, who moved to Michigan where he became a prominent industrialist, successfully engaging in several manufacturing concerns.

See W.H.S. reports, 10th annual report, 1922.

(III) John Goldie (1793-1886), the progenitor of the Ontario Goldies was born in Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. He became one of the outstanding botanists of his day, and in the course of his studies visited various parts of Russia, the Maritimes, New York State and elsewhere. When visiting Canada he became so impressed with the country that he and his family came in 1844 and settled in Ayr, Ontario, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. On the 18th of June, 1815, the day the Battle of Waterloo was fought, he married Margaret Smith. To them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters,

viz., (IV) William, John, Elizabeth, James, Jane, Margaret, David and Mary.

(IV) William, eldest son of John and Margaret Smith Goldie was for a time associated with his brother James in the milling business. He died unmarried.

(IV) John (1822-1896), the second son, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, accompanied his parents to Canada and settled at Greenfield, near Ayr, Ont. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Hugh McCulloch and bought out the foundry business of Jas. Crombie at Galt. Thus there came into existence the well-known firm of Goldie & McCulloch, that proved to be one of the largest and most successful business firms in the Dominion. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Alexander, who died leaving one son, John, who died at the age of 12 years, and in 1870 to Mary Rodgers of Ayr. To them were born two children, Alexander Rodgers Goldie and Charlotte Eleanor (Mrs. J. C. Breckenbridge). Alex. succeeded his father as head of the Goldie McCulloch Company, Limited.

(IV) Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John and Margaret Smith Goldie was married to Sydney Smith. They had one daughter, Anna Marion (Mrs. Jas. Anderson). They are interred at Galt.

(IV) James (1824-1912), the third son of John and Margaret Smith Goldie came to America in 1842 where for a time he was a florist. Later he engaged in the flour and lumber business in Utica, N.Y. In 1860 he came to Guelph, Ontario, where he built the "Speedvale Mill." This plant he successfully conducted, personally, until 1898 when it became the "James Goldie Company, Ltd.," of which he was the president. He was elected President of the Canadian Millers' Association, President of the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Company, was a director of the Gore Mutual Insurance Company of Galt, director of the Guelph General Hospital, and took an active part in horticultural affairs, being a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. He was prominent in political, church and Masonic circles. In 1848 he was married to Frances Owen, who died in 1908. To them were born eight children, their names being: (V) Thomas, (V) John, (V) James Owen, (V) William, (V) David, (V) Roswell, (V) Lincoln, and (V) Margaret. Completing each branch of the family in its proper sequence the following information is given regarding the descendants of James and Francis Owen Goldie:

(V) Thomas, who died in 1892, had joined his father and brothers in the milling business and became the leading member and general manager of the firm that grew to be one of the largest and most successful of its kind in Canada. He was President of the Millers' Association, President of the Ontario Cricket Association, Chairman of the Board of Managers of Knox Church. He was an alderman of the city of Guelph for several years and Mayor for the years 1891 and 1892. He died suddenly during his second term of office. An obituary notice in the Guelph Mercury stated: "The city of Guelph is bowed in grief today as it has not been of late years because a citizen, who was filling the highest office in the gift of his fellows, and the active genial presence of one of her most representative and able men has passed away from us forever." In 1877 he married Emma Jane Mitchell, the marital union being blessed with five children as follows: (VI) Francis O., (VI) Ruth M., (VI) Thomas Leon (1882-1916). He died as a result of his disabilities incurred on active service with the 16th Canadian Field Artillery. (VI) Roswell T., (VI) Emma Gwen.

(V) John, second son of James and Margaret Goldie, was associated for a time with the James Goldie Company, Limited, until indifferent health compelled him to retire from business. In his earlier years he took an active part in athletic sports, being one of the stars on the famous Maple Leaf baseball team of years ago. He was an authority on natural history and took an active part in church circles. He was married to Elizabeth Budd and had six children as follows: (VI) Jeanie (Mrs. John C. Reader), (VI) Nellie C., (VI) William B., who went to British Columbia; (VI) Marjory, (VI) James A., who served with the C.E.F. in France in the Great War, and (VI) John E., who also was a veteran of the war, having served with the Canadian Artillery.

(V) James Owen, third son of James and Margaret Goldie, became in 1919 the President of the milling company founded by his father. He remained unmarried.

(V) William and (V) David Goldie, sons of James, died in infancy.

(V) Roswell (1862-1931), the sixth son, was Secretary of the Jas. Goldie Company, Limited. He remained unmarried.

(V) Hon. Lincoln Goldie (1864-1931), the seventh son of James and Margaret Goldie, became one of Guelph's most dis-

tinguished sons, and his name became a household word throughout the province. Early in life he entered the milling business of his father, acting as manager for many years, during which time he established a reputation for fairness and integrity that made him one of the most respected and popular men of his day. In 1923 he entered the political field as Conservative standard bearer and in this as well as in the two succeeding elections received large majorities. On election in 1923 he was appointed Provincial Secretary in the Ferguson Government, which office he filled with marked distinction until retirement in 1930. He was associated with many other business activities, being President of the Gore Fire Insurance Company, a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, a director of the Canada Wheat Board, 1919 to 1921, and a member of the Grain Enquiry Commission in 1921. During the war he was Treasurer of the Guelph Patriotic Fund. He was a lifelong member and trustee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. In 1902 he married Estelle A., daughter of Levi Bricker of Waterloo, Ontario, (my father's cousin), to whom was born one son, James L., and a daughter, Margaret.

(V) Margaret, youngest child of James and Margaret, died in infancy.

(IV) Jane, 1828-1862, fifth child of John and Margaret Smith Goldie, was married to Andrew McEwan (1816-1911). They lived in Ayr and had a family of seven children.

(IV) Margaret, sixth child of John and Margaret Goldie, married William Caven. He became Principal of Knox College, Toronto, in 1873. Dr. James G. Caven of Toronto, is a son.

(IV) David, youngest son of John and Margaret Smith Goldie, was born in Scotland, came to Canada with his parents in 1844 and settled near Ayr where he successfully engaged in the milling business, winning the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Nothing better illustrates his popularity and the confidence which his fellowmen had in him than his being offered a seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa by both political parties at the same time in his home constituency of South Waterloo, an honour which he declined. In 1869 he married Isabella Easton which marital union was blessed with ten children as follows: John, who became superintendent of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company at Keewatin, Ontario; George, who during the war was Inspector of the Imperial War Office flour shipping from Canada; William,

who was a physician in Toronto; Herbert, a miller; James, who removed to British Columbia; Anna Maria (Mrs. Frederick A. Cleland); Esther, unmarried; Edward, who served in the Great War as a Major in the C.E.F.; David, who was drowned, aged 21, and Mary (Mrs. Andrew McIlwraith).

Canadian Goudies

One of the first Goudies to remove to Canada was Hugh, a farmer, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1792. He was a direct descendant of the ancient family that for four hundred years was settled at Craigie Mill, Parish of Galston. In 1815 he married Jane Aird, came to Canada in 1828, and settled near the village of Guelph, one year after the first tree had been cut in that city. There he resided until about 1850 when he went to live with his son David near Breslau in Waterloo County. He died in 1874, aged 82 years. His wife died in 1855. They had a family of seven children, two of whom were boys, David and John. The daughters were Margaret (Mrs. Wm. McConnell), Martha (Mrs. James Dickson), Jane (Mrs. Frank Diggins), and Agnes (Mrs. Thomas Tucker).

David (II), eldest son of Hugh and Jane Aird Goudie, was born in 1816. He was twice married, first to Sarah Fathers, who died in 1842, leaving one daughter, Emily (Mrs. Sam. Warner). His second wife was Nancy Warner. They first lived near Hespeler, then near Breslau. They had a family of ten children, viz., Benjamin, who died aged two years; John (Margaret Cober), David, (see below); Rev. Henry, who married Sarah Wildfong and lived at Didsbury, Alta.; Isaac (see below); Abraham (Lydia Snyder); Tobias; James (Caroline Snyder); Jacob (Rebecca Hambling), and Rev. Samuel (Miss E. J. Smith).

David (III), 1848-1918, third son of David and Jane Aird Goudie, was twice married, first to Miss Mary Holm, who bore him nine children, and later to Mrs. Martha Reesor. The children of David are as follows: Mary (Mrs. Oliver Pannabecker, who had a daughter Matilda (Rev. J. N. Kitching), a missionary in Africa; William and Alfred, both of whom died young; Minnie (Rev. W. O. Mendell), now residing at Elora, Ont.; George (Miss Adams); Ida (Chas. Hutchins); Orlando (Miss Evelyn); Stanley Irvin (Miss Brittain).

Isaac Goudie (IV), fifth son of David and Nancy Warner Goudie was born in 1853. He married Susannah Witmer. They resided in Hespeler where he engaged in the mercantile busi-

ness until 1904 when he removed to Kitchener where he operated a grocery business until 1913 when he joined the firm of Weseloh-Goudie Limited, now known as Goudies Limited. He is at present residing in Kitchener, having reached the age of 85. In 1883 he married Susannah Witmer, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Sherk Witmer. To them were born five children: Arthur (see below); Robert J. (see below); Alice L.; Janet, who married Rev. James Semple, and Estelle.

Arthur Russell Goudie (IV), eldest son of Isaac and Susannah Witmer Goudie, was born near Preston in 1884. At present he is one of Kitchener's leading business men. By dint of hard work, perseverance and an unflinching devotion to high ideals he rose from factory employee in the firm of R. Forbes Company, Woollen Mills at Hespeler, to the position of President and Managing Director of Goudies Limited. During his business career he has found time to serve local and municipal interests with credit to himself and the general satisfaction of his associates. In 1909 he married Alice M. Weseloh which union was blessed with two children, Hope Millicent and Stuart Russel.

Robert James Goudie (IV) (1885-1927), second son of Isaac and Nancy Warner Goudie, was at the time of his death Secretary and Assistant-Manager of Goudies Limited. He served in France with the First Battalion, C.E.F., during the Great War and was in the army of occupation at Cologne. He was married to Julia Irene Stockfish in 1921 and left one daughter, Ruth Evelyn.

The Gowdy, Ontario Branch

The branch of the Gowdy family that is of greatest personal interest is that branch that was established by John Gowdy in Ulster, Ireland, about the year 1681, and from whom my mother's family is descended. (I) John Gowdy was born at Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland in 1655. When 26 years of age he, accompanied by William Gowdy, a brother, removed from the ancient family seat on Cessnock Creek in Ayrshire and settled at Ballywalter, County Down, Ulster, Ireland. Nothing further is known about William, but John taught school until 1688 when he was ordained as minister of Ballywalter, which office he filled with distinction until the time of his death in 1733. Tradition speaks of him as "Gowdy the Prophet" by way of distinction among the minister of that name connected with Ballywalter. He was married, his wife's name being Margaret (1667-1725), to whom were born at least six children, one of whom was Rev. Robert

Gowdy. He succeeded his father at Ballywalter in 1734 and continued as pastor of that congregation until 1761. It is believed he died unmarried. Another son of John Gowdy, "The Prophet," whose name cannot definitely be determined, acquired land near the Town of Cunningburn, about three miles from Newtonwards along the shore of Lough Strangford, where he engaged in farming. He was succeeded by his son, John Gowdy, who was born about the year 1740. He was married and had several children, but only two are definitely known, viz., (IV) Rev. James Gowdy, (IV) Rev. Andrew.

(IV) Rev. James Gowdy was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church in 1790. He died in 1826 leaving at least one son, (V) James, who was a student in 1821, but of whom nothing further is known.

(IV) Rev. Andrew Gowdy was ordained at Ballywalter in 1802, where for seventeen years he labored faithfully for the good cause. He married Matilda Porter, daughter of the Rev. James Porter of Grey Abbey who, along with Rev. Robert Gowdy, lost his life at the time of the rebellion of the United Irishmen in 1798. This Robert Gowdy's family connection is unknown. Andrew died suddenly in 1818 leaving a family of six, viz., John, James and Henry, who emigrated to the United States, where they were associated with their uncle, the Hon. Alexander Porter, U.S. Senator. They all died unmarried; Anna and Matilda, and (V) Rev. Alexander Porter Gowdy, D.D., (1809-1858). He was born in the old Gowdy home, the manse at Ballywalter where he received his early education. Later he lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Porter, in Belfast, where he continued his studies with such good effect that he won several scholarships. As a climax to a distinguished career he received the highest honour that it was possible for his associates to bestow upon him in being appointed Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1857. The name of his wife was Isabella Kinross of Ayr. To them were born several children, one of whom was (VI) Professor Henry Gowdy, A.M., D.C.L. He was born in 1848, became an eminent lawyer and professor of Civil Law at Oxford University, England, in 1893. He was the recipient of an Honorary L.L.D. degree from Edinburgh University where for a time he was Professor of Law. He was the author of several authoritative works on Scottish and Roman Law. He remained unmarried.

A third son of John Gowdy, "The Prophet," whose name

cannot definitely be determined, had a son, Alexander. He left the parental roof at Ballywalter and settled in Belfast where he married and had at least two sons, (IV) Joseph and (IV) John, who settled in Toronto and had five children, four daughters and a son.

(IV) Joseph the greatgrandson of John Gowdy, "The Prophet," (the writer's great grandfather), was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1787. Early in life he served his apprenticeship as a builder, specializing in artistic masonry in which he became very proficient. In Belfast he met Mary Ann Small, who became his wife in 1821. They, with their small family, came to Canada in 1828, taking up their abode in Guelph. Later they engaged in farming but again removed to the city where they spent their declining years. He died in 1856 after which his widow moved into a house owned by her son, Thomas. Here she resided until the time of her death, having as her constant companions her two grandchildren, who had been named after her: Ann Gowdy (one of whom was my mother). The Guelph Weekly Mercury and Advertiser in Oct. 1883, paid high editorial tribute to her memory. This marital union was blessed with six children, viz., (V) Alex., (V) John, (V) Annie, (V) Mary, (V) Thomas, (V) Edith.

(V) Alexander, the eldest child of John and Ann Gowdy, was born in Ireland. He came to Canada with his parents and later removed to Howick Township where he engaged in farming. He was married and had a family of eight children, viz., Isaac (see below), John, the father of three boys and two girls, Joseph, Thomas, Andrew, Elizabeth, Sarah and Priscilla.

Isaac, eldest son of Alexander Gowdy, had a family of four sons and one daughter, as follows: Norman (see below), Melvin, Chester, Harry and Elda.

Norman Gowdy, eldest son of Isaac, entered the mercantile field at an early age, and served his apprenticeship with the Gordon Mackay Company of Toronto. Later he conducted businesses at Listowel, Walkerville and other points. At present he is in business at 48 King Street West, Kitchener.

(V) John (my grandfather), was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1827. Shortly after reaching man's estate he purchased the farm adjoining that of his father. In his earlier years he was exceedingly energetic in the working of his farm and God prospered him in his labor. For many years he lived upon the means

which toil, application and care had through the Divine blessing accumulated. For many years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church in Guelph. In 1851 he was married to Mary Crichton. This union was richly blessed with a family of fourteen, (see below). In his later years he usually spent his winters in Jamaica, Bermuda or California. His wife died in 1884 and was buried in Los Angeles after which he moved to Kingston where he was again married, his second wife's name being Mary G. Brokenshire, sister of Rev. W. H. Brokenshire, eminent Kingston clergyman, who saw extensive service throughout Canada, the United States, Japan and in France during the Great War. John Gowdy died in 1896. The children of this union are as follows:

(VI) Helen, who married George McAllister in 1879. They resided in their beautiful home on Waterloo Avenue in Guelph until the time of his death a few years ago. During the whole of his life he was exceedingly busy about his Master's business. This union has always been a very happy one and six children graced the family circle: John, who is in business in Guelph, being engaged in the manufacture of barrel sundries; Dr. John, Toronto; Mary, who became the wife of Arthur Dunning, prominent shoe merchant in Toronto; Asylvia, who became the wife of Robert Hamill, who is supervisor of Manual Training in the schools at Holyoke, Mass.; Emmeline, who became the wife of Leonard W. Chapple of Cobourg, Ont.; George, of Stratford, Ont.

(VI) Anna, my mother. My parents were married in 1880 after which they took up their abode in Listowel where they resided until the time of their death in 1926. My father was a merchant and at various times owned stores in Listowel, Atwood, Sturton, New Hamburg etc. My parents were devout Christians. They were blessed with six children, all boys as follows: Alvin C. Bricker, who is at present engaged in the drug business at Espanola, Ont. Arthur K. Bricker, engaged in farming at Fenn, Alta. He had a splendid war record but is at present in poor health due to his overseas disabilities. Dr. Edwin G. Bricker, Winnipeg, Man., who has an outstanding record for civic activities; Dr. Calvin D. Bricker D.D.S., of Grenfell, Sask., who was a captain in the C. E. F. in France during the Great War; Jos. S. Bricker, D.D.S., of Vancouver, B.C., who is president of the B.C. Dental Association; Irwin Charles Bricker, the compiler of this article, engaged in the drug business for a number of years but is at present the postmaster at Elora. I served in

France during the whole of 1916 with the 43rd Cameron Highlanders of Canada.

(VI) Mary (1855-1906), third child of John and Mary Gowdy, married Jas. Gibbs and lived at Brantford. No family.

(VI) Isabella (1856-1908), married Thomas Taylor and resided at Paris, Ont. They had a family of five boys.

(VI) David, oldest son of John and Mary Gowdy, moved to California many years ago where he ran a chain of barber shops. No family.

(VI) Edith died when a child.

(VI) John Alex., resided at High River, Alta. Not married.

(VI) William Thomas, engaged in grain growing at Sheppard, Alta. He married Priscilla Morley of Rockwood, Ontario, and had three sons and two daughters.

(VI) Sarah Jane (1866-1899), unmarried.

(VI) Matilda (1868-1903). She married Alfred Shannon, printer of Kingston, Ont. They had four children, one of whom, John, served in the C. E. F.

(VI) Emiline, who married Thomas Huffman, druggist at Napanee, Ont. They had three children. She at present resides at Freeman, Ont.

(VI) Minnie Florence, married Dr. W. E. Wray. He died in 1926, while she still resides in Toronto. Their children are four sons and a daughter.

(VI) Joanna Miriam, married John Taylor, one time Superintendent of the Penman Mills at Paris, Ont. At present they live at Richwood, Ont. He is an apiarist and an astronomer of considerable note. Their children are two daughters and a son.

(V) Edith, third child of Joseph and Mary Gowdy was married to Captain George Bruce. He was an alderman in the City of Guelph for a number of years, member of the Board of Education, Past-President of St. Andrew's Society, member and trustee of Chalmers Church for nearly forty years. He was an Ensign in the Fenian Raids of 1866. He, with his brother Alex., built St. Andrews, Chalmers and the Baptist churches in Guelph. He died in 1908. They had a family of four.

(V) Mary Gowdy, married Thomas Whitelaw, being left a widow in 1896. They farmed near Guelph and left a family of six children—four boys and two girls.

(V) Thomas Gowdy (1851-1914), the fifth child of Joseph and Ann Gowdy was born in the village of York. When quite a young man he moved to Guelph where for the greater part of his life he engaged in various lines of business. He acted as Alderman for a great many years and was Mayor for the years 1889 and 1890. He was one of the original directors of the Guelph Junction Railway, president of the Toronto Lime Company, a director of the Dominion Life Insurance Company, the Wellington Mutual Fire Ins. Company, director of the Guelph Hospital Board etc. He was twice married, first to Mary Ann Cunningham. To them was born a daughter—Annie Elizabeth (see below). His second wife was Margaret Moore, to whom he was married in 1864. This union was blessed with nine children: (VI) Joseph, Thomas, Alexander, William, Newton, Samuel, Angus Bannerman, Margaret, Edward James and Nettie May. In 1914 Thomas died in his 83rd year following an accident. An obituary notice in the Guelph paper stated that "He was one of the pioneer citizens of Guelph and to him is due a great deal of the credit for building up the city.

(VI) Annie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Gowdy, married John Kennedy, to whom were born three children: David, Thomas and Dorothy. Mr. Kennedy was elected Mayor of Guelph on three occasions. They received Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary when they toured Canada as Duke and Duchess of York.

(VI) Joseph, the first son of Thomas and Margaret Gowdy, was born 1865 and died 1927. He was for many years a coal merchant in the City of Guelph, being in partnership with his brother, Samuel.

(VI) William was for a time manager of the Toronto Lime Company.

(VI) Angus is a Great War veteran and is engaged in the banking business.

(VI) Margaret, the oldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Gowdy, married Professor J. B. Reynolds, who for five years was president of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Later he filled the same office in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

(V) Margaret Ann, sixth child of Joseph and Ann Gowdy, was born on the old Gowdy homestead near Mosboro. She married Thomas Carter and had a family of ten. They spent their later years in Guelph. Her death removed the last member of the Gowdy family.

(V) Isabella, youngest child of Joseph and Ann Gowdy, married Thomas Grewer and died in Mount Forest leaving no children.

I think it may be claimed without much fear of contradiction that few families played such a conspicuous part in the up-building of a Canadian city as did the descendants of that ancient and distinguished family, Gawdy, that came to Canada from the fountain head on the banks of Cessnock Creek in Ayrshire, Scotland.



ONTARIO AND MICHIGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

D. N. Panabaker

I have been requested to present a brief report of the joint meeting of the above societies held June 9-10-11 this year, which our Past President, Mr. Wm. H. Breithaupt, C.E., and I, attended as representatives of the Waterloo Historical Society.

This international gathering was held in an area in Michigan and Ontario which from the historical background and the vicissitudes of its pioneering days, perhaps holds as great an interest as any other area in America.

The first day of the meeting was devoted to the reviewing of the events of history pertaining more particularly to the Canadian side of the border—Windsor, Amherstburg and surrounding territory, in connection with which motor trips over this historic area of Ontario were made and the gathering assembled upon the grounds of old Port Malden, where a garden party was given and a complimentary tea served by the ladies of the Amherstburg Rotary Club, at the homes of Mrs. Malcolm McGregor and Mr. Franklin Hough. Addresses were given by Mayor McGee of Amherstburg and Historical Society representatives of both Michigan and Ontario.

The other two days were occupied with visits to places of historic significance on the Michigan side of the river, including inspection of Fort Wayne and luncheon at Dearborn Inn at which Mr. Cameron of the Henry Ford Corporation made an inspiring address of welcome and Dr. R. Clyde Ford, of Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, responded.

The afternoon of the second day was occupied by making a tour of the Edison Institute and Greenfield Village, the place where Henry Ford has gathered an imposing collection of old-time buildings and their contents, reminders of early days in the United States and Canada. The Museum alone would keep one interested for days on end, presenting to the eye evidences of the struggles and the experiences of those who preceded us of this generation in the process of evolution, which not a few in our day would violently endeavour to discard for a process of greater speed but with probably less stability.

The program for the evening of the second day consisted of a dinner at Hotel Statler, Detroit, at which addresses were given again, by representatives of both countries, including Mr. Orla B. Taylor, President of the Detroit Historical Society, and Mr. Louis Blake Duff, of Welland, Ontario, and others.

The last day of the meeting, being Saturday, an opportunity was presented for the representatives of the societies to visit the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where a complimentary luncheon was tendered by the university authorities, at which a number of addresses were again made by outstanding representatives of both the Ontario and the several Michigan Societies which were participating in the International Convention.

Among a number of most interesting speakers at this luncheon, Reverend Edward J. Hickey, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Detroit, was one.

Time will not admit of my attempting to review the addresses given during the three days, but I have the permission of the President of the University of Michigan, Mr. Alexander G. Ruthven, to present a verbatim copy of his address, which will serve as an example of the spirit which permeated the gathering on both sides of the boundary.

I also have pleasure in presenting the Waterloo Historical Society with a copy of a group photograph taken at Dearborn,

which I believe will commemorate an event of real significance in the fostering and cementing of the spirit of goodwill between the two great nations on this continent—Canada and the United States.

It was my good fortune, not only to attend this gathering of 1938, but also the earlier and first international meeting of a similar nature, held at Niagara two years ago, in which the Ontario Historical Society and the societies of New York State met for a three-day convention, in which the same spirit of friendliness and good neighborliness was in evidence.

It is to be hoped that similar exchanges of courtesy and friendship will be repeated frequently in the years to come.

I cannot refrain from saying before concluding with the address of President Ruthven of Michigan University, that I believe anyone who will peruse the printed reports of the Waterloo Historical Society, covering our activities of the past twenty-five years, will be impressed with the fact that in great measure, this effort has been to pursue the history of our own and other sections of Canada with a spirit of intimacy and living over again the experiences of our forbears. This would make it possible for the younger generations in perusing our printed pages to feel for themselves in an intimate way, not only the conditions of the immediate past, but to extend their imaginative powers farther backward and sense the significance of the historic background out of which the present has come and from which the future will undoubtedly take shape.

ADDRESS BY ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN

President of Michigan University

For the University of Michigan I welcome you to Ann Arbor and the campus. I appreciate the opportunity of greeting you, not alone because I represent an institution devoted to the encouragement of scholarly endeavors but also for the reason that my own fields of work, education and biology, have impressed upon me the significance of history and accurate historical data.

Few will question that the teacher must understand the importance of a knowledge of the past. It has ever been, and always will be, a fundamental concept in education that "the present state of things is the consequence of the past; and it is natural to inquire as to the sources of the good we enjoy or the

evils we suffer. If we act only for ourselves, to neglect the study of history is not prudent; if entrusted with the care of others, it is not just."

It may not be well-known that biologists generally realize the importance of preserving records. Nevertheless, while admittedly the scientific method is mostly experimental, no other scholars are more aware of the need for accurate information and the true import of the term, "vanishing data." The natural scientist is forever condemned to use imperfect records in the solution of his major problems—the origin and history of life. These he must make every effort to complete if his conclusions are to satisfy himself and others. Thus early and continuously impressed with the need for preserving all available information in his field and with the evanescent nature of much of the material he requires, he easily comes to appreciate the truth of the observation: "There is nothing which solidifies and strengthens a nation like reading the nation's history, whether that history is recorded in books or embodied in customs, institutions and monuments."

Because your efforts represent a scholarly pursuit, an educational process, and a work of the utmost importance to mankind, I welcome you to the University of Michigan with the invocation, "God bless us all," as, in the words of Bacon, "Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."



MUSEUM REPORT

W. H. Breithaupt, C.E.

The Waterloo Historical Society Museum continues to grow in interest from year to year. The bound volumes of county newspapers alone are a constant addition of 12 volumes every year; four each of the two daily papers, the Kitchener Record and the Galt Reporter and one of each weekly, the Waterloo Chronicle, the Elmira Signet, the New Hamburg Independent and the Hespeler Herald. This newspaper library, now containing over 500 bound volumes, beginning in 1835 with the

Canada Museum, covers three of the walls of the main museum room and has necessitated extension to an adjoining room. It is easily the largest and most important collection of county newspapers in the Dominion of Canada.

The Museum contains many unique exhibits of county interest. One of them, from Puslinch Lake, is what remains of a heavy dugout canoe made out of a four-foot diameter pine log. All visual evidence points to the probability that it is of Indian workmanship (by fire and scraping with edged stones) before they had iron tools, that is to say, three hundred or more years ago. A large photograph of this exhibit was submitted to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington and they referred to an expert on Indian artifacts in Rochester, N.Y., a Mr. A. C. Parker, who reported verbatim: "Your photo of the dugout seems to indicate a truly aboriginal canoe, possibly of Algonquin origin. The photo does not show the mark of iron cutting tools. I rather think you have a rare specimen." It may be presumed that the photo was examined under a strong magnifying glass. Further evidence of Indian origin is the fact that what remains conforms closely in shape to Indian dugouts as some exist on the British Columbia coast to this day.

A former resident of Hespeler has claimed that this dugout was hollowed out of a pine log by his father and his uncle in 1832. This seems improbable. Long before 1832 the settlers had sawmills and lumber. To build a punt, of boards, would, to say the least, be a greatly easier job than to fashion a dugout from a four-foot log, even with the best of tools, and would give a craft much better suited for its purpose. There was plenty of useful work to do in 1832. With the Indians time was no object.

The need of the Waterloo Historical Society for more space for its museum becomes more urgent from year to year. The Kitchener Public Library has housed this county institution, without charge, for twenty-six years. The library itself is now overcrowded and could make use of the rooms occupied by the historical society.

We again respectfully submit that the old county registry office, when no longer required for its present use, be given over to the Waterloo Historical Society for a County Museum. This might in reason be considered as only a temporary use. A high basement under a new County Courthouse would most suitably, and permanently, serve. One feature could be an unique agri-

cultural museum. Many exhibits for such a one have been offered the society, only to be refused for want of room.

And as to a new Court House sooner or later—let there once be assured world peace and conditions will magically change.



BIOGRAPHY

John Chapman

Among the outstanding citizens of Hespeler in the seventh and eighth decades of the last century, the late John Chapman may justly be called the most widely known, unless his brother-in-law, Jacob Hespeler, after whom the village was named, has a better claim to that distinction.

John Chapman was not a stranger to the village when he first moved to Hespeler about 1864, for he had been in business in the village of Preston for some time previous to his locating in the new village, three miles up the Speed River which Jacob Hespeler had developed from the sleepy little hamlet, which first had been called Bergytown, after the founder of the first saw mill. The village had proceeded only a little way towards its later importance until a second and then a third saw mill was added to the places of industry in the hamlet. This evidently gave promise of sufficient activity to warrant the change in the name of the place to New Hope, which latter name it outgrew by 1858, when it was incorporated as the Village of Hespeler.

John Chapman's associate in business in Preston, before coming to Hespeler, was one of the prominent family of business men in that village, the Erbs, the name identified with the earliest flour mill in that part of the county.

The Post Office in New Hope (Hespeler) was opened in 1848 so that John Chapman was by no means the first Post Master. Shortly after his moving a vacancy occurred and he applied for and received the appointment which he retained until his death, then to be succeeded by his son, George Edward Chapman, who also continued in the position until his death in 1904. Thus the father and son held the position for a total period of nearly forty years.

The business he established in Hespeler, in connection with the Post Office conducted in the same premises, was one of the leading retail enterprises of the village and was recognized as one in which integrity and honour were the guiding principles.

John Chapman's popularity was amply indicated by his being repeatedly elected to municipal positions, among which the offices of reeve and justice of the peace for many years were honourably held by him. His public spirited interest throughout his residence in Hespeler in all matters of importance locally and in wider spheres also, was a factor in the development of this centre of industry and in the growth of the community along lines of betterment in its various institutions, educational, religious and commercial.

John Chapman was the husband of Ferdinanda Hespeler, whom he married at Berlin (now Kitchener) June 16th, 1853. She survived him for more than a score of years, living with her son George, and was identified throughout her life time with the Lutheran Church, to which she was much devoted.

He died at a comparatively early age, in his 56th year, and his death, which took place July 20th, 1880, at St. Boniface, Manitoba, in itself points to the fact of his having been a gentleman of more than local interests. He was a native of Canada, having been born at Toronto, December 29th, 1824.

A public funeral was observed in Winnipeg, July 22nd, 1880, but his body was embalmed and placed in a sealed casket so that it could be moved the following winter season, for final burial in Hespeler, the interment here taking place in November, with impressive ceremony.

The burial place of John Chapman, in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, adjoining the Hespeler Public School grounds, is marked by a beautiful shaft of granite and records his death at St. Boniface Hospital, Manitoba.

John Chapman's family consisted of one daughter, Miss Wilhelmina, who still survives and resides in Winnipeg, and two sons, George Edward, born in Galt, Ontario, already mentioned as the successor to his father in the Chapman Post Office store, now the premises of the Bank of Montreal, Hespeler, and an elder son, Albert, also born in Galt, but who was a resident of Hespeler for the greater part of the thirty years of his life.



CARL KRANZ



D. SHANNON BOWLBY, K.C.



JOHN R. EDEN

John R. Eden

John R. Eden was born near Hespeler on October 14th, 1858, and died in Kitchener on September 16th, 1938. He was the son of William Eden, a school teacher, and his wife, Elizabeth Cook, both natives of England. At the age of eighteen he followed in his father's footsteps and taught school for a term.

His start in business was as an insurance man. Later he took up real estate and about twenty years ago acquired the plant now known as the Ott Brick and Tile Company. He disposed of that interest recently. When he died he was Kitchener's oldest general broker and King street business man. ,

John R. Eden first entered the town council as deputy reeve in 1894 and was reeve in 1895. He was five times mayor of the city, namely, in 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903 and 1920 when he had been urged to accept again the mayor's chair with a view of restoring harmony.

One of the outstanding events of his municipal career was the taking over of the gas and electric utilities by the city in 1903 and he automatically became a member of the first public utilities commission. He was also a member of the first water commission in 1899.

He was a veteran member of the Kitchener Board of Trade and a life member of Grand River Lodge, A.F. & A.M., receiving the Veteran's Jubilee Medal in 1935.

He was a member of St. John's Anglican Church. He was predeceased by his wife, Helena Ziegler, in 1931.



David Shannon Bowlby, K.C.

David Shannon Bowlby was born in Berlin, now Kitchener, on January 24th, 1873, and died there on October 11th, 1938.

He came of an old United Empire Loyalist family, well-known in Norfolk, Brant and Waterloo counties. His great grandfather left the state of New Jersey and settled in Nova Scotia in 1783. His grandfather, Adam Bowlby, was a captain of coast guards in Nova Scotia in the War of 1812. His father,

Dr. David Sovereign Bowlby, was for many years the most notable physician and surgeon in Waterloo County.

David Shannon Bowlby received his early education in this city and later at Toronto University where he attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1896. After attending Osgoode Hall and reading law with Clute, MacDonald and Company in Toronto, he was called to the bar in 1898.

He was for some years in the office of Bowlby and Clement and then practised his profession for a while in Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. Returning to his native town he practised in partnership with the late W. M. Cram and afterward by himself. Upon the death of his uncle, Ward H. Bowlby, K.C., in 1917, he succeeded him as Crown Attorney of Waterloo County. This office he held until 1934 when his nephew, W. P. Clement, K.C., succeeded him. Thereafter he continued in local practice.

David Shannon Bowlby was a member of the Canadian Bar Association and of the Ontario Bar Association. He was a past president of the Kitchener and Waterloo Canadian Club and of the Kiwanis Club. He was a member of Twin City Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and of Kitchener Chapter, R.A.M. He was a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason and belonged to the Shrine.

A keen golfer, he belonged to the Grand River Country Club and later the Westmount Golf and Country Club.

He was a member of St. John's Anglican Church.

In 1904 he married Miss Lillian Barnes, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, who with one son, Shannon Bowlby, and a foster-daughter, Mrs. Norman Davison, constituted his immediate family.



Edward M. Devitt

Edward M. Devitt, prominent Waterloo resident and former merchant, was born September 7th, 1867, and died on December 18th, 1938. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Devitt.

Mr. Devitt took a deep interest in the welfare of the community and at the time of his death had served on the Waterloo Park Board for thirty-five years.

He was a member of the Waterloo Musical Society for many years. An active churchman, he was a trustee of First United Church at his death.

He was a druggist in Waterloo from about 1890 to 1918 when he disposed of his business. He owned the City Hotel but did not operate it. He sold the property to Henning Brothers early in 1938.

Besides his wife, who before her marriage was Hilda Merner, he is survived by two sons, Edward H. and C. Morton, and by two daughters, the Misses Nancy Hilda and Olive Susan, all of Waterloo, and by three brothers, A. Harvey of Kitchener, Alva E. of Waterloo, and Dr. B. Franklin Devitt of Philadelphia. Two sisters predeceased him.



Carl Kranz

Carl Kranz, former mayor and member of the Kitchener Public Utilities Commission, died suddenly on May 3rd, 1938. He was the son of the late Hugo Kranz and his wife, Catherine Seip, daughter of the late George Seip, local brewer.

In his death Kitchener lost one of its outstanding citizens who had given many years of public service to the community. He was one of the few instances in local municipal life where the second generation of a family has also occupied the mayor's chair.

Carl Kranz, early in life, worked in his father's store where he became interested in the fire insurance business, the office of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company being located in the establishment. After severing his store connections, he established an insurance agency which in time developed into the well known business operating for many years under the name of Carl Kranz, Limited.

Carl Kranz started his municipal career in 1902 when he entered the town council. After serving two years as alderman he became mayor in 1904 and again held the office in 1905. As a member of the town council and as a private citizen he took an active part in the movement that led to the taking over by the city of the electric and gas plants. Hydro Electric Power had

one of its strongest advocates in him and he was associated with the movement to bring Niagara Power to Western Ontario.

Carl Kranz was elected to the local Public Utilities Commission in 1913, serving on that body until 1932. He was again elected in 1935 and 1936. In this service he had as colleagues the late George J. Lippert, August R. Lang, David Gross, Charles H. Doerr and the late D. B. Detwiler.

His business associations were: Vice-president of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Vice-president of the Blue Top Brewing Company, Limited, and Vice-president of the Tavistock Milling Company, Limited.

Other affiliations included the K-W Rotary Club, St. Mary's Hospital Board, Grand Union Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, and Grand River Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

He was a lover of sports and as a young man played on the famous Ranger football team. He was a member of the Canadian soccer team which toured the Old Country in 1888. Other activities included curling, golf and lawn bowling.

Mr. Kranz is survived by his widow, Annie Bingham, one daughter, Mrs. D. G. McIntosh of Kitchener, and three grandchildren. One brother, W. G. Kranz of Cleveland and one sister, Mrs. L. D. Merrick also survive. One sister, Mrs. H. P. Bingham, died three years ago in Prescott.



DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM IN 1938

Indian skinning stone. R. M. Macfarlane, Waterloo.

Pocket edition, Bradstreets Reports Aug. 1876, Prov. Ontario, Copy of Am. Patent 317185, May 5, 1885, Cloth Pressing Machine, granted to Robert Patrick, Galt. Tracing and specification of new principle cannon, invention of Robert Patrick. Indicating callipers used personally by Robert Patrick, noted inventor. D. N. Panabaker.

Two ornamental wool and feather wreaths in glass cases, made by Mrs. A. Lampman 60 years ago. Mr. Alex. Baird, Galt.

Shoe of C. G. Pritshau, length 14½ inches, loaned by Mrs. George Bray, Kitchener.

